



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/823,904	04/14/2004	Christophe Giraud-Sauveur	886-011761-US (PAR)	6082
2512	7590	08/16/2010		
Perman & Green, LLP 99 Hawley Lane Stratford, CT 06614			EXAMINER ZUNIGA, JACKIE	
			ART UNIT 2458	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 08/16/2010	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/823,904	<b>Applicant(s)</b> GIRAUD-SAUVEUR ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> JACKIE ZUNIGA	<b>Art Unit</b> 2458	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>04/14/2004</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-23 are presented for examination.

#### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 04/14/2004 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

#### ***Specification***

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The layout of the specification does not include the proper sections, see MPEP § 608.01(a).

Appropriate correction is required.

The following guidelines illustrate the preferred layout for the specification of a utility application. These guidelines are suggested for the applicant's use.

#### **Arrangement of the Specification**

As provided in 37 CFR 1.77(b), the specification of a utility application should include the following sections in order. Each of the lettered items should appear in upper case, without underlining or bold type, as a section heading. If no text follows the section heading, the phrase "Not Applicable" should follow the section heading:

- (a) TITLE OF THE INVENTION.
- (b) CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS.
- (c) STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT.
- (d) THE NAMES OF THE PARTIES TO A JOINT RESEARCH AGREEMENT.
- (e) INCORPORATION-BY-REFERENCE OF MATERIAL SUBMITTED ON A COMPACT DISC.
- (f) BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.
  - (1) Field of the Invention.

- (2) Description of Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
- (g) BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION.
  - (h) BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING(S).
  - (i) DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.
  - (j) CLAIM OR CLAIMS (commencing on a separate sheet).
  - (k) ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE (commencing on a separate sheet).
  - (l) SEQUENCE LISTING (See MPEP § 2424 and 37 CFR 1.821-1.825. A "Sequence Listing" is required on paper if the application discloses a nucleotide or amino acid sequence as defined in 37 CFR 1.821(a) and if the required "Sequence Listing" is not submitted as an electronic document on compact disc).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. **Claims 1-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.** The claims are generally narrative and indefinite, failing to conform with current U.S. practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors.

6. Throughout the claims, elements like "a transactional identifier means ...; management and control means..." are means (or step) plus function limitations that invoke 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph. However, the written description fails to disclose the corresponding structure, material, or acts for the claimed function, because the

Art Unit: 2458

claim is directed to software without providing some detail about the means to accomplish the function, *See Finisar*, 523 F.3d at 1340-41, 86 USPQ2d at 1623.

Applicant is required to:

(a) Amend the claim so that the claim limitation will no longer be a means (or step) plus function limitation under 35 U.S.C. 112, sixth paragraph; or

(b) Amend the written description of the specification such that it expressly recites what structure, material, or acts perform the claimed function without introducing any new matter (35 U.S.C. 132(a)).

If applicant is of the opinion that the written description of the specification already implicitly or inherently discloses the corresponding structure, material, or acts so that one of ordinary skill in the art would recognize what structure, material, or acts perform the claimed function, applicant is required to clarify the record by either:

(a) Amending the written description of the specification such that it expressly recites the corresponding structure, material, or acts for performing the claimed function and clearly links or associates the structure, material, or acts to the claimed function, without introducing any new matter (35 U.S.C. 132(a)); or

(b) Stating on the record what the corresponding structure, material, or acts, which are implicitly or inherently set forth in the written description of the specification, perform the claimed function. For more information, see 37 CFR 1.75(d) and MPEP §§ 608.01(o) and 2181.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. **Claims 1-3, 6, 7, 11-15, 19, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorot et al., (hereinafter Dorot), International Publication No. WO02/11474, as disclosed in Applicant's IDS, in view of Ordille et al., (hereinafter Ordille), U.S. Publication No. 2003/0217109.**

9. **As per claim 1**, Dorot discloses a control process with management of an opaque user identifier for the complete delivery of a service using at least one server [p. 1, lines 5-9, p.2, lines 26-27, a method for the anonymous provision of services to subscribers, a fictional identity can be personalized and a service may be provided according to the fictional identity], characterised in that it is done by a transactional identifier server means storing a description of a plurality of service offers taken out by the user from value added service providers, in a memory for each user, the said transactional identifier server means comprising a management module used to associate an opaque transactional identifier with a user or user group and at least one determined service [fig. 2, p. 5, lines 18-20, p. 7, lines 1-11, a service request center has a table which lists all services which each subscriber is allowed to use according to

Art Unit: 2458

the fictional identity of the subscriber and the name of the service provider], the process comprising the following steps:

An "enabler" server element that intercepted a service request from a user, or one of the said service providers sending an open transaction request of at least one service calling at least one determined "enabler" server element executing sub-transactions [p. 2, lines 26-32, p. 3, lines 7-10, a mediator intercepting a request for a service by the user],

Analysis of the request and generation of an opaque transactional identifier by management and control means of the transactional identifier server [p.2, lines 26-32, p. 3, lines 7-12, assigning a fictional identity to the user by the mediator],

An execution step of the transaction using the opaque transactional identifier [p. 3, lines 7-12, submitting the request to a service provider by the mediator according to the fictional identity].

Dorot does not explicitly disclose the request being described sequentially with a batch of open primitives sent to a communication interface.

However Ordille discloses the request being described sequentially with a batch of open primitives sent to a communication interface [paragraphs 0018, 0038, an interface for accepting requests; wherein requests are made in the order they appear as sequential primitives].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot by describing the request sequentially with a batch of open primitives as disclosed by Ordille because it

would provide the Dorot's method with the enhanced capability of conveniently and accurately specifying parameters of a communication flow [Ordille, paragraph 0009].

10. **As per claim 2**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 1, characterised in that

The analysis step comprises a check by the management module of the correspondence of determined "enabler" server elements with a listed service offer accessible for the user among the plurality of service offers and a check on the authorization to open the transaction by control means of the transactional identifier server means for the service supplied by the "enabler" server elements and the specified user, particularly as a function of the user identification [p. 5, lines 13-32, p. 7, lines 1-11, service request center has a table, which lists all services which a subscriber is allowed to use according to the fictional identity of the subscriber and creating a table identifying unique mapping of the actual identity of each user to the fictional identity for that user; verifying whether or not a user is authorized to receive the service from the service provider based on the information received by the user at the service request center and/or mediator].

11. **As per claim 3**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 1, characterised in that

The execution step of the transaction is initiated by a value added service provider having received the opaque transactional identifier from the transactional



Art Unit: 2458

identifier server means, the service provider making a request to a determined enabler server element with the opaque transactional identifier as a parameter, for a determined service forming a sub-transaction, to trigger sending an unmask request to the transactional identifier server, in response on the determined enabler server element, to enable the supply of a non-opaque identification number corresponding to the opaque transactional identifier starting from the opaque identifier, followed by a check carried out by the check means of the transactional identifier server means to check if the determined "enabler" server element is or is not authorized for this service and for this user, such that if it is authorized, the non-opaque identification number is transmitted through a communication interface called the enabler interface to the determined server element to enable execution of the sub- transaction [p. 3, lines 7-12, p. 5, lines 13-32, receiving by the service provider a request by the mediator; service request center sends the request to the service provider with the fictional identity; mediator is able to authenticate the identity of the user; verifying if user is authorized to receive service from service provider, and blocking the request from the user if the user is not authorized].

12. **As per claim 6**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 1, characterised in that

The opaque transactional identifier is sent to the service offer supplier after memorisation of a transactional context in a memory of the transactional identifier server means, indicating particularly a user identification number; the transactional

identifier; the offer associated with the transaction; - the state of progress of the transaction for the offer associated with it [fig. 2, p. 3, lines 7-12, p. 7, lines 1-5, submitting the request to a service provider by the mediator after assigning the user fictional identity to the user and wherein this information is recorded inside a table; it would be inherent that other information regarding the state and offer will also be included in these tables].

13. **As per claim 7**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 6, in which

The opaque transactional identifier is sent to the service offer provider only after a transactional event has been generated representing the start of a transaction to at least one external system, through a second communication interface of the identifier server means called the transaction notification interface [p. 3, lines 7-12, generating and assigning fictional identity to the user before submitting any request to a service provider via an interface enabling communication between the mediator and the server].

14. **As per claim 11**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 1, in which

The management and control means of the transactional identifier server perform the analysis of the open transaction request, particularly by solving correspondence between a technical service address notified in the open transaction request and a listed service offer listed among the various service offer descriptions stored in the memory of the transactional identifier server means [fig. 1, p. 7, lines 1-11].

15. **As per claim 12**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 1, in which

The memory of the transactional identifier server means stores service offer descriptions validated by the said suppliers, input through a third communication interface called the service description supply interface [fig. 2, Dorot discloses a mediator for communication with both a user and a server; it is inherent that the mediator may comprise multiple communication interfaces for the communication with the different devices].

16. **As per claim 13**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 1, in which

The description of a service offer comprises data formulated in a meta language or an equivalent form enabling the control means of the identifier server means to check if the service is being executed correctly and to detect the start and the end [p.5, lines 5-32].

17. **As per claim 14**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 1, in which

The transactional identifier server means comprises an additional communication interface for use by value added service providers, the first interface being for use by server elements [fig. 2, Dorot discloses a mediator for communication with both a user and a server; it is inherent that the mediator may comprise multiple communication interfaces for the communication with the different devices].

18. **As per claim 15**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 1, in which

The transactional identifier server means comprises internal logic performing the following methods: Start, Completed, Error, Mask, Unmask, Update, Open Transaction, Close Transaction [p. 4, lines 26-30, p. 5, lines 5-32, the mediator comprising logic for opening and closing transactions with the service provider and also performing masking and unmasking to the identity of the user].

19. **As per claim 19**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 15, in which

The Mask method is sent by an "enabler" server element to find information for the targeted offer starting from the technical address and the plurality of service offers, to control access of a user subscribing to the service offer and to send either an access refusal or trigger the Start method [p. 5, lines 5-32].

20. **As per claim 22**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 15, in which

The Open Transaction method is sent by a value added service supplier to control access of a partner to one of the operator's subscribers and to generate either an access refusal or to trigger a Start method [p. 5, lines 5-32, controlling access to the information before opening the transaction with the service providers].

21. **Claims 4 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorot, in view of Ordille, and in further view of NPL document "Universal Communications Identifier (UCI); Placing UCI in context; Review and analysis of existing identification schemes; ETSI EG 202 072", (hereinafter UCI).**

22. **As per claim 4**, the combination of Dorot and Ordille discloses the process according to claim 1, but it does not explicitly disclose the transactional identifier composed of not more than 15 digits, is conform with the UIT-T E-164 numbering plan and the non-opaque identification number is the MSISDN number.

However UCI discloses the transactional identifier composed of not more than 15 digits, is conform with the UIT-T E-164 numbering plan and the non-opaque identification number is the MSISDN number [p.11-p.12, section 5.1.2.1, a unique IMSI is allocated to each mobile subscriber and supporting confidentiality by allocating a temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) to visiting mobile subscribers; IMSI conforms to ITU format and TMSI is based on IMSI].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by composing the transactional identifier based on a ITU numbering plan as disclosed by UCI because it would provide the Dorot and Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of supporting identity confidentially when the user communicates with other services [UCI, p.11-p.12, section 5.1.2.1].

23. **As per claim 20**, Dorot discloses the process according to claim 15, in which

The Unmask method is sent by an "enabler" server element to find information for the targeted offer starting from data representing the technical address and the transactional identifier, and starting from the said plurality of offers, to control access of

Art Unit: 2458

a partner provider to the "enabler" server element, to check that the request made to the server element corresponds to the current context of the transaction, and to notify the server element that the transactional identifier server means is waiting for an update, start waiting for the update, then check that the received update contains the information necessary to execute the offer, to either send a Completed method or an Error method [p. 3, lines 7-12, p. 5, lines 13-32, receiving by the service provider a request by the mediator; service request center sends the request to the service provider with the fictional identity; mediator is able to authenticate the identity of the user; verifying if user is authorized to receive service from service provider, and blocking the request from the user if the user is not authorized].

The combination of Dorot and Ordille does not explicitly disclose utilizing a MSISDN to identify the mobile user.

However UCI discloses the mobile user being identified by the MSISDN number [p.11-p.12, section 5.1.2.1, a unique IMSI is allocated to each mobile subscriber and supporting confidentiality by allocating a temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) to visiting mobile subscribers; IMSI conforms to ITU format and TMSI is based on IMSI].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by composing the transactional identifier based on a ITU numbering plan as disclosed by UCI because it would provide the Dorot and Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of supporting identity confidentially when the user communicates with other services [UCI, p.11-p.12, section 5.1.2.1].

**24. Claims 5, 8-10, 16-18, 21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dorot, in view of Ordille, and in further view of Kerwin, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0212660.**

25. **As per claim 5**, the combination of Dorot and Ordille discloses the process according to claim 1, wherein the mediator and service request center store information of the transactional identifier inside a plurality of tables [p. 7, lines 2-11], but it does not explicitly disclose generating emissions of transactional events composed of one of the BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK commands

However Kerwin discloses generating emissions of transactional events composed of one of the BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK commands [paragraph 0068, commands to access resources on servers including a begin, commit and rollback commands].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by generating emissions of transactional events composed of one of the BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK commands as disclosed by Kerwin because it would provide the Dorot and Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of allowing clients to access resources on servers while monitoring the process [Kerwin, paragraph 0007].

Art Unit: 2458

26. **As per claim 8**, the combination of Dorot and Ordille discloses the process according to claim 7, but it does not explicitly disclose wherein a transactional event representing the start of a transaction to at least one external system is generated by a BEGIN command generated by a transactional motor of the transactional identifier server means

However Kerwin discloses wherein a transactional event representing the start of a transaction to at least one external system is generated by a BEGIN command generated by a transactional motor of the transactional identifier server means [paragraphs 0068, 0072, a BEGIN command that marks the opening of a transaction].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by generating emissions of transactional events composed of one of the BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK commands as disclosed by Kerwin because it would provide the Dorot and Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of allowing clients to access resources on servers while monitoring the process [Kerwin, paragraph 0007].

27. **As per claim 9**, the combination of Dorot and Ordille discloses the process according to claim 7, but it does not explicitly disclose wherein the transactional identifier server means transmits data representing whether or not the offer is complete from the transaction notification interface to at least one external system, using a COMMIT command generated by the transactional motor to inform the external system for example invoicing system, that the transaction is completely finished.



However Kerwin discloses wherein the transactional identifier server means transmits data representing whether or not the offer is complete from the transaction notification interface to at least one external system, using a COMMIT command generated by the transactional motor to inform the external system for example invoicing system, that the transaction is completely finished [paragraphs 0068, 0156, a commit command that identifies if the transaction proceed without an error and if so the commit command will succeed and return an indication of success].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by generating emissions of transactional events composed of one of the BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK commands as disclosed by Kerwin because it would provide the Dorot and Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of allowing clients to access resources on servers while monitoring the process [Kerwin, paragraph 0007].

28. **As per claim 10**, the combination of Dorot and Ordille discloses the process according to claim 7, but it does not explicitly disclose wherein the transactional identifier server means sends an end of ROLLBACK transactional event through the transaction notification interface to notify at least one external system that the number of transaction rollbacks on error has been exceeded, and that the transaction is cancelled to provide data to a dialog manager and to decide whether or not to invoice this service.

However Kerwin discloses wherein the transactional identifier server means sends an end of ROLLBACK transactional event through the transaction notification

interface to notify at least one external system that the number of transaction rollbacks on error has been exceeded, and that the transaction is cancelled to provide data to a dialog manager and to decide whether or not to invoice this service [paragraphs 0068, 0156, a rollback command indicating an error has occurred, the commit will fail, and the transaction will rollback].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by generating emissions of transactional events composed of one of the BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK commands as disclosed by Kerwin because it would provide the Dorot and Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of allowing clients to access resources on servers while monitoring the process [Kerwin, paragraph 0007].

29. **As per claim 16**, the combination of Dorot and Ordille discloses the process according to claim 15, wherein the method comprises the steps of receiving the request, assigning the fictional identity, recording information in the mediator and submitting the request to the service provider, but it does not explicitly disclose generating a BEGIN type transactional event.

However Kerwin discloses generating a BEGIN type transactional event [paragraphs 0068, 0072, a BEGIN command that marks the opening of a transaction].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by generating emissions of transactional events composed of one of the BEGIN, COMMIT,

ROLLBACK commands as disclosed by Kerwin because it would provide the Dorot and Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of allowing clients to access resources on servers while monitoring the process [Kerwin, paragraph 0007].

30. **As per claim 17**, the combination of Dorot and Ordille discloses the process according to claim 15, but it does not explicitly disclose the Completed method of the transactional identifier server means carries out a test to determine if a sub-transaction of the transaction has been executed, modifies the transactional context accordingly, scans the description of the offer to determine if it is necessary for the transactional identifier server means to wait for an external event, sets the logic either waiting for a timeout, or a Close transaction, checks if the transaction is complete and generates a COMMIT type transactional event.

However Kerwin discloses the Completed method of the transactional identifier server means carries out a test to determine if a sub-transaction of the transaction has been executed, modifies the transactional context accordingly, scans the description of the offer to determine if it is necessary for the transactional identifier server means to wait for an external event, sets the logic either waiting for a timeout, or a Close transaction, checks if the transaction is complete and generates a COMMIT type transactional event [paragraphs 0023, 0068, 0070, 0156, a commit command that identifies if the transaction proceed without an error and if so the commit command will succeed and return an indication of success; the commit command waiting for an external event].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by generating emissions of transactional events composed of one of the BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK commands as disclosed by Kerwin because it would provide the Dorot and Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of allowing clients to access resources on servers while monitoring the process [Kerwin, paragraph 0007].

31. **As per claim 18**, the combination of Dorot and Ordille discloses the process according to claim 15, but it does not explicitly disclose the Error method of the transactional identifier server means checks if the number of transaction rollbacks on error has been exceeded and if it has, generates a ROLLBACK type transactional event.

However Kerwin discloses the Error method of the transactional identifier server means checks if the number of transaction rollbacks on error has been exceeded and if it has, generates a ROLLBACK type transactional event [paragraphs 0068, 0070, 0134, 0156, a rollback command indicating an error has occurred, the commit will fail, and the transaction will rollback].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by generating emissions of transactional events composed of one of the BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK commands as disclosed by Kerwin because it would provide the Dorot and

Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of allowing clients to access resources on servers while monitoring the process [Kerwin, paragraph 0007].

32. **As per claim 21**, the combination of Dorot and Ordille discloses the process according to claim 15, but it does not explicitly disclose the Update method is sent by an "enabler" server element and consists of putting into the waiting state for an update concerning execution of the request by the transactional identifier server

However Kerwin discloses the Update method is sent by an "enabler" server element and consists of putting into the waiting state for an update concerning execution of the request by the transactional identifier server [paragraph 0004, update operations].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by generating emissions of transactional events composed of an Update method as disclosed by Kerwin because it would provide the Dorot and Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of allowing clients to access resources on servers while monitoring the process [Kerwin, paragraph 0007].

33. **As per claim 23**, the combination of Dorot and Ordille discloses the process according to claim 17, but it does not explicitly disclose the Close Transaction method is sent by a value added service provider and generates an event capable of unblocking the timeout of the logic of the transactional identifier server means.

However Kerwin discloses the Close Transaction method is sent by a value added service provider and generates an event capable of unblocking the timeout of the logic of the transactional identifier server means [paragraphs 0076, 0092, 0168].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in Dorot and Ordille by generating emissions of transactional events composed of a close transaction method as disclosed by Kerwin because it would provide the Dorot and Ordille's method with the enhanced capability of allowing clients to access resources on servers while monitoring the process [Kerwin, paragraph 0007].

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JACKIE ZUNIGA whose telephone number is (571)270-7194. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30 A.M to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Avellino can be reached on (571)272-3905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J.Z./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2458

/Joseph E. Avellino/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2458